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*Second Report on Experimental Psychology: upon the Diagram Tests.*  
 Prof. C. S. MINOR. Reprint from Vol. I, No. 4, Proceedings  
 Am. Soc. for Psych. Research, 1889.

The diagrams here tabulated were drawn in response to the following request: Please draw ten diagrams on this card, without receiving any suggestions from any other person, and add your name and address. Five hundred and one sets were received, 310 from men, 169 from women, and 22 without names. Eighty-three different figures are tabulated. The following are the first ten in the table of frequency given; the first number after each is the number of times it occurred; the one in parenthesis is the number of cards upon which the figure was found, some of the cards showing the same figure more than once: Circles, 209 (202, or 40 per cent); squares, 174 (168, or 34 per cent); equilateral triangles, 160 (153, or 31 per cent); crosses, 160 (124, or 25 per cent); letters, 82 (40); diamonds, 80 (79); horizontal oblongs, 78 (78); circles with inscribed figures, 78 (64); stars, 77 (65); faces with profile to the left, 61 (47). Classifying by larger groups, there were 287 circles of all kinds, 236 squares, 220 triangles, 245 four-sided figures, 149 other straight-sided figures—together more than one-fifth of the whole. The average places in the order of drawing (assuming that the figures were drawn from left to right as in writing), for the ten figures nearest the first are as follows: equilateral triangles, 2.6; squares, 3.2; right-angled triangles with hypotenuse left, 3.8; circles, 3.9; right-angled triangles with hypotenuse right, 4.1; faces not in profile, 4.4; faces profile to the right, 4.5; diamonds, 4.6; horizontal oblongs, 4.6; faces with profile left, 4.7. The figures drawn by the men showed a good deal more variety than those by the women. Some of the unusual diagrams are to be accounted for by the respondents having drawn what they habitually draw when scribbling; others by professional associations. Some were probably suggested by objects present, though most seem to have been of subjective origin. Ease of execution was generally a controlling factor. Like the association experiments of Cattell and Bryant below, these show the extent to which individual minds run in common and well-worn channels, and emphasize the error of supposing that a simple application of the calculus of probabilities fits such tests as those of thought-transference.

*Favorite Numbers.* ALBERT WILLIAMS, JR. Scientific American Supplement, March 16, 1889.

Another example of the number habit is here drawn from the United States Census of 1880. The ignorant who have to guess at their own ages, or to have some one else guess for them, are very likely to be set down in accordance with such a habit. The following are the numbers of persons between the ages of 28 and 42 reported for Alabama, where the negro population raises the percentage of ignorance, for Michigan, and for the whole country, given in thousands and tenths:

Age.	Ala.	Mich.	U. S.	Age.	Ala.	Mich.	U. S.
28	19.2	30.0	850.0	32	12.4	24.4	654.8
29	11.2	23.1	621.8	33	10.6	21.9	580.9
30	30.9	32.5	1,094.3	34	10.0	21.0	546.2
31	8.4	18.9	492.5	35	22.3	26.3	871.0